THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 18, 1803, was as follows:

Sunday, February 12.
Monday, February 13.
Tuesday, February 14.
Wednesday, February 14.
Thursday, February 16.
Friday, February 17.
Saturday, February 18. GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, 1893. [Seal] E. N. BOVELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,247 Our dispatches do not indicate that

General Van Wyck has tendered congratulations to his distinguished neighbor-the secretary to be.

THE boomers along the borders of the Cherokee Strip outnumber the quartersections of land that will be available when it is thrown open, and yet their number is increasing.

APPLICATIONS for places as microscopical examiners may now be forwarded to Arbor Lodge. Mr. Morton's past experience with the Slotter house business will eminently fit him for selecting meat inspectors.

IT IS surmised that Hon. Tobe Castor will be pleased to receive the appointment of chief of the bureau of animal industry. Mr. Castor knows a great deal about microbes and has been stirring them up quite industriously of late.

NEW YORK CITY has had another blizzard, which created the wildest confusion, blockading street cars and causing no end of trouble. And yet the people down there on the Atlantic coast talk about the west as the home of the blizzard.

BLACK clouds of gloom overspread many prominent democrats of this city. The announcement that the Sage of Arbor Lodge is to be secretary of agriculture takes them off their feet. The political lottery wheel is chock full of

THE New York park commissioners have decided that the new statue of the late President Arthur is not good. But there are some other statues in the good, so it will not be conspicuous on account of its faults.

AT A recent by-election in England the liberals won another parliamentary seat from the unionists. This, together with the favorable effect produced by Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, affords considerable encouragement to the followers of the grand old man.

ANYBODY who undertakes to abolish the social evil in Omaha has a very large contract on his hands. It has flourished in all populous communities from time immemorial and will continue to do so until the sexes are abolished and men and women become angels.

IT IS proposed by some of the aristocratic New Yorkers to introduce English stag hunting into this country. We already have the English fox hunt, and perhaps a tame stag is not entitled to any more consideration than a tame fox. Considered as sport, both stag and fox hunts are total failures in this country.

THE introduction of a bill in the legislature of this state to prohibit the use of gas for the lighting of hotel sleeping rooms is designed to protect the lives of that numerous class of rural people who blow out the gas when they go to bed in a hotel. To judge by the large number of cases of that kind that have been recorded in this city it would appear that Nebraska needs such a law to prevent Iowa and Kansas visitors from being asphyxiated.

THE meeting of the Manufacturers association at Lincoln next Wednesday will be attended by a large number of the Omaha members and it is expected that members from all parts of the state will be present to take part in the proceedings and talk over matters pertaining to the interests of the association. This will have a good influence upon the annual exposition to be held in this city next June, as it will serve to awaken new interest in that enterprise.

THE bill that has been introduced in the legislature of this state to abolish the "sweating" system may not seem to be a pressing necessity now, as there is but little work done in the way of clothing manufacture in Omaha or elsewhere in this state, but the time may soon come when the law proposed will be needed. The factory inspection system which must be established as a means of enforcing the law can be put off indefinitely, as it would be a needless expense

THE harsh sentence imposed upon poor old Ferdinand de Lesseps has come toolate to give him much distress. The veteran engineer is losing his mind and will soon be beyond the reach of any earthly law. Who shall say that his connection with the Panama iniquity was not due to his mental collapse, which must have begun some time ago? The world can afford to deal gently with him and remember only the wonderful achievements of his genius in the years when he SPASMODIC REFORM

Less than two months ago an emo

tional revivalist, Rev. B. Fay Mills, neld a series of meetings in this city which attracted a great many people. During the last week of his stay some of his most zealous converts and admirers induced the business men to close their doors for half a day in recognition of Mr. Mills' effort and for the purpose of giving their clerks and workmen an opportunity to hear him. Above all things, however, the object was to impress upon Mr. Mills and the world at large that Omaha was not merely a money-making center, but a Christian community. The ovation to Mr Mills was heralded abroad as something phenome nal and caused considerable comment by the press. But Mr. like other spasmodic re-Mills, formers, returned the compliment by striking Omaha a blow in the face. On the night before his departure, and after he had stormed the dives in the lower part of town with a discharge of religious pyrotechnics, he gave Omaha a parting shot in the following language:

"I have fallen in love with the people of Omaha. I have not anywhere known a more whole-hearted, more courteous, gran ler or more noble people than you have right here. For the most part you have a royal city. * * You ought to have the best name of any city in the whole west, but in fact you

have about the worst." Now, who has given Omaha the worst name? The short-haired, conscienceless liars of the Helen Gougar stripe and the spasmodic reformers of the Mills stripe.

Proceeding, Mr. Mills said: "I have been in nearly every city in the United States, but nowhere have I found vice so open and without shame upon its countenance as in this promising city of yours. Nowhere have I seen the gambling hells run so openly and defiantly as here.'

Now, where has Mr. Mills been all this time? Has he been in New Orleans or in Washington? Has he ever been in Denver or in San Francisco? Has he ever been in Kansas City, St. Louis or Memphis? If so, he certainly must have known that Omaha is not the most vicious of American cities.

The climax of exaggeration was reached when Mr. Mills indulged in the following tirade, which was reproduced in a flaring editorial by the New York Voice as confirming the charge made during the prohibition campaign of 1890 that Omaha was the wickedest city in

Nowhere have I seen the social evil so prominent. Acres of your fair city are set apart for the propagation of this evil and cautiful and costly buildings are creeted for no other purpose than to be used as houses of ill-fame. There is no other city in the United States that will begin to compare with yours in open temples of depravity. I think the curse of God ought to rest upon every individual in any way responsible for this state of affairs.

What a monumental falsifier! There is not another city of over 100,000 population in America where the social evil is less prominent or under better police surveillance. Where there is one block cccupied by disorderly houses in Omaha there are half a dozen squares so occupied in Louisville, Denver, Kansas City, Washington and other cities north and south, east and west. There are not half a dozen costly buildings in the whole burnt district where there are parks of the metropolis that are not hundreds in the city of Chicago. But spasmodic reformers always exaggerate nd magnify every subject they touch or

> Mr. Mills' damaging misrepresentation of Omaha is recalled by THE BEE in view of 'the spasm of reform which many of our well meaning citizens have recently experienced regarding a condition of things that prevails in almost every population center.

> It is true that the social evil exists in defiance of law, but it always has existed in defiance of law and never will be eradicated by any law that can be devised by man. The only town of any size where the social evil was not known to exist is Salt Lake City during the days of Brigham Young, when polygamy flourished at its height.

The prevailing system of fines enforced against keepers and inmates of disorderly houses in this city is not a license, but a fine imposed at stated periods for a misdemeanor, not a felony. The fines might be imposed irregularly, more frequently or less frequently, or they might be abolished altogether. But what difference would such change make so far as the existence of the vice is concerned? If fines were abolished and the district vacated the inmates would seatter, but their number would be greater than ever, while the police would be at greater trouble in ascertaining the whereabouts of these people, who very of en harbor dangerous criminals. In other words, change does not always

mean reform. The demand for the repeal of the gambling ordinance and the better enforcement of the Slocumb law is rational. It will be remembered that THE BEE denounced the gambling ordinance as a flagrant violation of the criminal statutes when it was pending before the council. The only thing to be done now

is to repeal it. The trouble with the new reform crusade is that it will end like all other crusades, in a spasmodic effort to bring about the millenium. the good people engaged in this movement really mean business why don't they strike at the top root, which is the love of money? Why don't they strike a deadly blow at the two vices by prosecuting the owners of buildings let for lawless and immoral purposes? Ah, but most of these owners are rich men-church members, perhaps-and their prosecution would cause a scandal! Precisely so. But the reform movement that depends on the police alone, and the spontaneous arrest of disorderly persons, is destined to

prove a dismal failure.

MISMANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE. It is practically assured that when the time arrives for the opening of the World's fair, May 1, a large part of the exhibit will not be ready for public inspection. There has been so much delay in awarding space to exhibitors that it will be almost impossible for many of them to have their displays properly arranged by the date of opening. It has been stated in explanation of the delay that the official who had

under the strain and was compelled to retire. While awards awaited on his action little or nothing could be done, and this condition prevailed up to the latter part of last year. Then the bureau was reorganized and it was promised that there would be no more

It appears from the eastern press, however, that they not only have not stopped, but, on the contrary, have increased. It is represented that among prospective exhibitors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia there is a strong feeling of indignation at the way in which their applications for space have been delayed. A short time ago attention was directed to this state of affairs by a representative body of Philadelphia business men, who had been trying for weeks in vain to secure an allotment of space for their goods. Similar complaints were also heard in smaller cities. New York has not mineed words regarding this condition of affairs, boldly charging that eastern cities were being discriminated against, New York especially so. Color was given to the charge by the fact that the complaints in the east were general.

Doubtless the fault is due to mismanagement and not to prejudice, as some of the eastern papers profess to think. The idea that the Chicago people have any feeling of bitterness toward the east, growing out of the fight for the fair, we do not think is well founded. The herculean character of the task of allotting space is not to be lost sight of, but the fairest conclusion regarding the matter is that the management has not been altogether efficient in this particular work. The result is there have been some withdrawals of applications for space, because the applicants would not have time to make such an exhibit as they desired, and while there may be no trouble about filling the space relinquished it is plain that there will be a great many exhibits not in position

when the fair opens. Perhaps under no circumstances could the fair have been gotten into perfect condition at the outstart. It is a colossal undertaking, and it would be one of the chief wonders of the enterprise if nothing remained to be completed after the doors are opened. However much the fair may lack of completion when May I arrives, there will undoubtedly be enough of the exhibit ready to satisfy every reasonable expectation, but the feeling that has been caused by the circumstances referred to may have an effect detrimental to the success of the fair, and there may be other drawbacks to contend against.

NEBRASKA'S SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY. One of the most important steps ever taken in the development of the agricultural resources of Nebraska was the inauguration of the sugar beet industry. It has attracted widespread attention and advertised Nebraska more generally all over the world than all other agencies or products combined. Today Nebraska is better and more favorably known abroad than any state west of the Mississippi, excepting alone the state of California. The subjoined letters addressed to the editor of THE BEE, the first of them received some ten days ago and the last two days since, supply most interesting evidence of the attention which the sugar beet industry of this state has attracted in foreign lands. They are very suggestive of what may be accomplished in the development of the industry if it be fostered and promoted by favorable legislation. The following letter is from one of the most extensive sugar refiners in Belgium:

[Translation.] ANTWERP, Jan. 5, 1893 .- Mr. E. Rosewater, Editor of The OMAHA BEE, Omaha, U. S. A. The general interest manifested by a number of my business acquaintances is such that I have taken the liberty of writing you for some information, which I would be very much pleased to receive from an authoritative and disinterested source. the first place, regarding your regarding the inhabitants of Nebraska, regarding the farmers, and all other general information, making it as precise as possible. What is the average temperature from April to December, also the quantity of rain fall during those months What is the general character and nature of the soil in Nebraska, particularly that which surrounds the principal towns? I have learned that there are beet sugar factories operating successfully at present in your state. Is that also your opinion? What is the price of good land in large lots? Can you give me some information regarding the nationality of the farmers in your state, and have they had any experience in the culture of sugar beets? Is it true that the state offers a bounty to the industry? Is steam navigation possible as far as Omaha! What is the condition of the labor market in the towns of the west, and can you give some information regarding the scale of prices? What is the general character of Nebraska soil, particularly that which surrounds the principal towns of the state, which are otherwise supplied with water and which have good railroad facilities? Do you think that good rail and water transportation rates can be obtained in Nebraska! Can coal and limestone be obtained in that state? Please name the cities in the state where coal mines exist. Is petrocum used as fuel, and what is the cost of the same? What was the average price of sugar during the past year in Nebraska! Would a sugar factory, in your opinion, have any difficulty in disposing of its product west of New York and Chicago? If, by your kindness, I can give some satisfac tory information to my clients, and the conditions are satisfactory to them, I will give myself the pleasure of making you a visit.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, beg you to believe me

most respectfully yours,
John De Herot. The letter that follows, from a large refiner of sugar in the province of Quebec, holds out a promise that should commend it to the careful consideration of all who are interested in advancing the prosperity of Nebraska:

FARNHAM, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Feb. 14 .-E. Rosewater, Esq., Editor of The OMAHA BEE, Omaha, Neb., U. S. A .- Dear Sir: 1 shall have recourse to your kindness in asking you for information which might prove of great importance to me.

I have learned through Messrs. Willett & Gray, editors of the "Sugar Statistics," New York, that the Nebraska government will probably give to the producers of sugar beet bounty of \$1 per ton

This grant, I consider, would be the best neans of vanquishing the only existing difficulty against the sugar industry in the United States, as there is no serious obstacle to it outside of growing a large quancharge of the awards had broken down tity of beets, it being mostly at the begin-

ning that farmers require encouragement. Some capitalists, friends and myself would teel disposed, should the bounty be definitely given, to transport to the Nebraska town offering the most advantages one of the Canad an sugar factories. We consider the United States more favorable than Canada to all the industries, and also our choice would fall on Nebraska, where the cultivation of beets is becoming knowide and practiced on a large

Knowing the deep interest you take in the sugar industry, I thought it advisable to write you so as 60 be well informed about the question, with the intention of starting for Omaha as soon as bounty be voted, to take the necessary steps in establishing the factory spoken of,

As I am about leaving for Europe I will give my address in Paris, where letters will find me from March 15 to April 15.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

ALFRED MOSY (Signed.) A. Musy, Sugar Refinery, Farnham (Qu2.), Canada.

A. Musy, care Lefebure & Dupere, 42 Rue du Louvre, Paris. The information called for by these letters has been forwarded. The question they suggest is, shall we avail our

selves of this opportunity to bring foreign capital to this state by extending proper encouragement to the beet raising industry, or shall we permit it to be attracted to Colorado, Minnesota and other sections of the country. It is well known that a large area of Nebraska is unexcelled in the soil and climate essential to the successful pro-

duction of the sugar beet. It having been demonstrated that the sugar beet can be successfully and profitably produced here, the question to be determined is whether the industry now in its infancy, shall be so encouraged and fostered by judicious legislation that within a few years it will have attained such proportions as to fully supply the demand of our own people and possibly leave a surplus to be disposed of elsewhere. Nebraska alone consumes from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of sugar a year. It will take fifteen more refineries like those of Norfolk and Grand Island to supply this local consumption. There is really room in Nebraska for fifty refineries and this means a vast amount of capital employed and a corresponding increase in land values.

RAISE THE OIL TEST STANDARD.

A bill is to be introduced in the legislature to abolish the office of oil inspector and to require that the sheriffs of the respective counties shall perform the duties of oil inspection. It must be admitted that the existing law does not give the consumers of oil in Nebraska the protection they ought to have, for the reason that the test is too low. This state is now, as it always has been, a dumping ground for inferior illuminating oil, and it will continue to be so as long as the standard of test is not It would be just as well, therefore, to abolish the office of oil inspector, which furnishes a number of sinecures, and save this expense to the people if the test is to remain at 100 degrees. As to the plan of making sheriffs inspectors of oil, it is simply preposterous. Such an arrangement would not lessen the east of this service to the people or give the consumers of oil any better protection. Indeed, it is probable that the inspection would generally be less carefully done than now. .

What is needed is to raise the test standard. Ohio which produces large quantities of oil, requires a test of 120. Its inspection law is very simple in its provisions and its operation has been entirely satisfactory. There is no valid reason why there should be a lower test in Nebraska than in Ohio, or at any rate that there should be as great a difference as there is between the standards in the two states. The consumers of oil here should receive better protection against the introduction and sale of inferior oil than they are getting or can get under the existing law, and the first thing necessary to give them this protection is to raise the test. The people will not object to paying a little more for a better and safer quality of oil. If this be not done the egislature may as well repeal the oil inspection law, which is an expense without any compensating benefits, and return to the old order of things. The plain duty of the legislature, however, is to exclude inferior and unsafe oil from Nebraska by raising the test standard and providing for inspection by some such simple legislation as that of Ohio.

PROGRESS IN SANITARY SCIENCE. The present condition of sanitary science in this country is to be shown at the Columbian exposition through the agency of the Board of Hygiene and Sanitation, which is making extensive preparations for an exhibit, to which contributions will be made by colleges, state and municipal boards of health, sanitary societies, physicians and manufacturers. This feature of the exposition is one that is not expected to arrest the attention of the thoughtless sight-seer, but it will prove profoundly interesting to all who have an intelligent appreciation of the importance of cultivating a knowledge of methods by which the public health may be preserved. There are few who require proof that the violation of sanitary laws is dangerous, but there are very many who do not know the first principles of sanitary science and have no idea whatever as to the application of methods by which the dangers menacing public health on every hand may be averted. To such this exhibit will

prove instructive and profitable. The advancement that has been made all over the world in this branch of progress during the past few years has been great, but it has been more marked in the United States than in most of the countries of Europe. The death rate in this country is now about 18 per 1,000, but it is to be borne in mind that the territory embraced is vast and that much of it is necessarily without any organized system of sanitation. It is predicted by good authorities that the rate will eventually be reduced to something like 5 to 7 per 1,000 by the enforcement of wise laws and the application of scientifle methods of dealing with those conditions which encourage the spread of disease. That this is not an idle dream is proven by what has been accomplished in one city of Europe. In Munich, the capital of Bavaria, containing nearly 300,000 people, the aver-

age annual death rate from typhoid fever alone was 24.20 per 10,000 before sanitary reform was begun, but the introduction of an improved sewerage system and a pure water supply reduced the rate to 13.30 per 10,000, and the enforcement of further reforms brought it down to 1.75, where it has approximately remained.

The sanitary science exhibit may be expected to do much toward stimulating public interest in a subject that is of the highest conceivable importance to the whole world. It may be argued that sanitary science is of no practical value. so long as its application is neglected by the constituted health authorities, but it is to be remembered that all reforms are due to the pressure of popular sentiment, and that an enlarged understanding of the possibilities of improvement will result in an increased demand for such improvement. Sanitary reform lies with the people and must be based upon popular appreciation of its imnortance.

THE lawyers employed by Miss Florence Blythe, the San Francisco heiress, to secure her inheritance, claimed and received \$834,324.44, but the young woman got \$4,000,000, so she ought to be more than satisfied. Some lawyers would have taken the \$4,000,000 and left the client the balance.

The Artful Straddler.

Kansas City Journal. Senator Hill is the only statesman who en joys the distinction of having fully com-mitted himself on the silver question and left everybody in doubt as to als attitude.

Don't Worry About the Next.

There is sufficient gold in the treasury to answer all purposes for the ensuing three weeks and the republicans cannot be expected to sit up of nights for the purpose of worrying about what may happen after that

The Stuiths in the Swim-

Chicago Dispatch.

Great year for Smiths. Following closely
upon the news that it is Senator Smith of New Jersey comes the rumor that Hoke Smith of Georgia is to be secretary of agriulture in Cleveland's cabinet. Ah, there John! You're next!

Lincoln and Sherman. Minnerpolis Tribune.

Abraham Lincoln may have been led to be lieve Sherman insane at one time, but he learned afterward that Sherman's insanity, like Grant's whisky, was of the sort that makes great soldiers, and the army would have been better off with more of it.

How readily some republicans are to charge every defeat to THE OMAHA BEE. The election of Allen to the senate is now attributed to that paper, while the truth is that if the state senate had followed the suggestions made by Mr. Rosewater at its organization the party might have been in better shape to win better shape to win.

A Hindsight View.

Hawaii.

Chicago News Record.

A statesman was puzzled to discover just why
There wasn't some rule for pronouncing
Hawaii. He varied the accents ten times each day

And each time he got a new kind of Hawaii. But finally found in an outburst of joy An accurate means for surmounting "Hawaii." He found out how Stevenson pronounced "Ad-la-i." used the same plan in the case of Ha-wa-ii.

Valuable Municipal Franchises. Springfield Republican.

The street railway franchises are a source of considerable income to the city of Toronto, Ont. When the franchise was sold it was in consideration of an annual payment of a ertain track mileage, and of 8 per cent of the gress receipts of the roads to be paid into the city treasury. In 1892 the city received \$55,-000 in mileage and 8 per cent of \$815,217, or \$65,217. The total was \$120,217, which was.

Who Will Succeed Judge Gresham.

Inter Cecan The circuit over which Judge Gresham pre sides includes the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Judge Gresham himself was appointed from Indiana. The other judge on the circuit, Judge Wood, is also accredited to Indiana. The impression, there fore, among the politicians is that Indiana will not be included in Mr. Cleveland's choice, and that the new circuit judge will come either from Wisconsin or Illinois. Senator Vilas, undoubtedly, will have a candidate to resent, and Wisconsin will make a very earnest claim for the place. Mr. Jenkins of Milwaukee, at the time he was appointed circuit judge, abandoned a valuable practic much to the surprise of his friends, who did not think that he could afford to surrender it for the meager salary of a district judge The expectation is that Senator Vilas will urge his promotion to the circuit bench. Mr Moran of Chicago is another person men tioned in this connection.

LAUGHING GAS.

Philadelphia Times: Whatever one's lot in fe, he should have good deeds to show for it. Galveston News: There is only one way to live without work, and that is to prey without

Yonkers Statesman: At a banquet it is generally the lion of the hour who sets the table

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says the proprietor of the merry-go-round has a business whirled New York Despatch: "You've been losing esh lately, haven't you?"
"Yes: I've been shaving myself."

Brooklyn Life: "I can prove anything," bragged the professor to the fair Miss Harkins, "I xish you would prove an alibi?" mouned the young woman, sotto voice. Chicago Inter Ocean: The man that speaks by the card doesn't often trump up an excuse.

Philadelphia Record: Hawaii may shortly be one of the Spreckled beauties in Uncle Sam's fishbasket. Harper's Bazar: "Do you believe man is made of dust, Mr. Saip?" "Not all of them," said the tailor. "Dust always settles, and I have known men who do

Chester News: Illustrious ancestry is a glorious thing to have, but it won't be taken as security for a hot stew.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: One is sometimes surprised at having bought goods so cheap-until after the peddler is gone.

Detroit Tribune: Many a mistress would like to command her servant to do this and that, but finds it difficult to rise to the point of order. "Did you hear about that theatrical com-pany that got stranded on a canibal island?" "No." "Well, it happened, and the head of the tribe said afterwards that the best part of the meal got away while he was eating the supe."

COMPLIMENTARY. S. G. & Co's, Monthly. She tripped into our store the other day;
Her dainty hands with packages laden;
And as she shyly, sweetly glanced my way,
I thought I ne er had seen so fair a maiden.

I spoke, and asked what I could do for her; she gave a scream that would have waked a mummy.
Then coolly said, "I beg your pardon, sir.
You startled me—I thought you were a

CHARITY IN BILLVILLE. Atlanta Constitution.

We took up a subscription in Biliville for the poor:
rst. Deacon Jones, to keep 'em warm,
throwed in a cellar door.
's since that wouldn't make enough of fire
to get around it.
up parson warmed 'em with a talk on "Hell
as he had found it." The mayor he'd lately been took up with quite religious ways. An' so he give 'em-every one-just ten, or

thirty days;
We saw that none was slighted, too-we did
the thing up brown,
An' wound it up by givin' 'em six hours to
leave the town.'

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Globe: A new religious sect has just broken out in Chicago. It asserts that "heaven is here on earth and now at hand." This must be an invention of Chicago to advertise the World's fair.

San Francisco Examiner; Rev. Parkhurst's agent for the suppression of vice has been found guity of extortion. People who labor ostentatiously to curb the wickedness of a wanton world often forget themselves in this

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: When Catholic Ec. desiastic Keane lectures before the Unitarian dub of Boston and arouses boundless enthusiusm, as he did the other day, the im-pression takes fast hold of the public mind hat the jagged edge is getting worn off the acerbities of religion

Bloomington Bulletin: The paradox of Chicago saloon men and Chicago preachers mingling their felicitations over the ap-parent failure to induce congress to recon-sider the rule for Sunday closing of the fair orcibiy calls attention to the fact that what is everybody's business is nobody's. About one-tenth of the people of the United States have succeeded in dictating to the majority San Francisco Chronicle: The English anguage has been recently enriched with a new verb, to parkhurst. It has not as you attained to the dignity of dictionary recognition, but no one can say how soon it will The new verb begins its career under auspices not wholly pleasant, for a man in New York, who had been an assistant of the author of the verb, and who, it would seem had gone into parkhursting on his own ac count, was arrested, tried and found guilty of extortion, which shows that discretion is necessary in parkbursting as in other things.

TREND OF EVENTS.

Ox-blood red is the right color for men's

Fifty-six children wero killed by folding beds in New York City last year. It will cost \$12,000 to illuminate and decor the ball room for the inauguration fes-

Mr. Cieveland's selection of Judge Gresham may be regarded as formally annexing him to the democratic party.

tival.

A Rhode Island landlord has been assessed \$2,000 for evicting from his tenement a roman so radely as to injure her.

A respectable family in Denver, Colo., did not rejoice in the family name of "Mule" which they bore and are asking the courts to have it changed to "Miles." Charles W. Gardner, the convicted detec-tive of the Parkhurst society in New York

is the man who was married away up in the head of the Liberty statue a year ago. Senator Peffer's whiskers cover a good leal of respect for his own family. His son

holds a \$1,200 position on the senate pay roll, while his nephew has been cared for by a 8900 position under the sergeant-at-arms. Sandwich Islanders have a beverage called poi" which is said to be soothing and digest-

It is, therefore, in spite of a certain similarity in pronunciation, not likely to be confounded with a New England breakfast. Mr. Gladstone once said that he would not describe the statement of an honorable member as false, because that would be dis-courteous, but he would venture to remark that it was as destitute of truth as if it had A musician named Saroni of Parkersburg, Va., has just perfected and patented a novel

musical instrument, which he calls a "key zither." It is, in its simplicity, a zither played with keys, and it is said to be "a revelation in the way of a musical instru-Mortuary literature costs money-when

the people pay for it. Last week culogies were delivered in congress on six dead mem-bers, and the cost of printing these effusions in handsome, gilt-edged volumes will be about \$50,000. Piano men are organizing to secure an amendment to the building laws. They want

thirteen inch walls instead of those of nine inches in thickness. They argue that this will compel every family to have a piano, while with some walls one piano does for a whole row of houses. Colored shoes for men are to be very fashionable this coming spring and summer, and the shoe manufacturers and dealers are making extensive preparations based on this anticipation. Red and russet are the colors most manufactured just now, but something

else new and startling may be sprung unex A little town in Minnesota sends out word that it has the only genuine ghost now be-fore the public. This ghost is described as a fear-some shade, armiess, but given much to wailing in a tone that freezes the blood and nakes strong men faint. The little town seems to have something genuine besides its

ghost. Reference is had to its liar. An Alamosa, Colo., newspaper, in a birth notice printed in its columns the other day, affords an interesting notion of the composite character of the great American people in the west. The child, whose advent in the Holland colony was announced, is the first Dutch child born in the San Luis valley.

The birth notice was written by a Dane, put in type by a Mormon, the proof read by an American, the type placed in the "form" by German and the paper printed by

Crowding Out Young Men. St. Paul Globe

The average young man who lives by em ovment must mend his morals or be ready to step out to make room for young women. The business houses of New York and other large cities are employing girls as clerks, cashiers, etc., in preference to young men, on the alleged ground that their habits are better and they are generally more honest. Of course the employers are silent on the question of the difference in salary paid the

PERSONALITIES

James Gibbons, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, is still living at Eric, Pa. He was a soldier in the United States service for

Beauregard and Kirby Smith are the only ull generals of the confederate army living. Kirby Smith is now a professor in the University of the South, at Sewance, Tenn. Mrs. General Grant is in California visit

ng her son, but she spent the greater part of the winter at the New York residence on East Sixty-sixth street which was presented o her husband.

Hoke Smith of Georgia, who is said to be selected for a cabinet position under Mr. Cleveland, is proprietor of the Atlanta Jour-nal and a successful lawyer. He is not yet has the appearance of an athlete and is a

good-speaker Captain W. R. Smith, president of the Soclety of American Florists, and for forty years superintendent of the Botanic garden in Washington, has 650 editions of Burns, and is said to be able to quote nearly every line of that author. Mr. Smith, it may be reedless to add, is a Scotchman.

The proposed Hearst school for boys, near San Francisco, will be open by the close of this year. The founder, Mrs. George Hearst, widow of the late senator, has set apart a fine farm of 450 acres for the purpose and is preparing to erect a building for the use of the boys, to cost \$200,000. Boys of from 8 to 16 years will be reared and taught some use-President Harrison will join in the inaugu-

ration ceremonies and remain at the white house with Mrs. McKee to receive Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.—Immediately after the in-auguration ceremonies, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee and their family, he will go direct from the white house to the railway station, and will leave Washington for Indianapolis by an early afternoon train. George Ferdinand Beuther, who died re-

cently in Berlin, was at one time editor of the Berliner Buergerzeitung, and a man of great influence in the German capital. was an ardent protectionist and was of great service to Prince Bismarck when the latter was chancellor of Germany. For many years he acted as the secretary general of the Central Society of German Manufac-The class of '94, law department of New York university, has eighty-five members, of

whom eighty-two are young men and three young women. It has just organized by electing Miss Florence H. Danderfield as president, the first time a woman has been given that honor. Miss Richardson was elected second vice president, and Miss Goss the third woman member of the class, lected historian.

Prof. G. A. Sacharjm, one of the greatest doctors of the Russian empire, living in Moscow, was recently called to visit Mme. Tereschischenko, wife of a rich landed proprietor in the Skwira district. In addition to all expenses he received about \$7,000 for his advice and aid. An assistant who accompanied his chief left the country place the richer by \$1,000. M. Tercountry place the richer by \$1,000. M. Ter-eschtschenko, however, will not miss the money. He hired a special train later to get the medicines ordered by the professor in Kief.

Judge Gresham did not enjoy his position when serving in President Arthur's cabinet The Washington Pest relates that one day tired and worn out with the pressure of pub-lic business and the constant demands o place-hunters, he entered the house of friend in that city and, throwing himsel upon a sofa, exclaimed: "I would not be a cabinet officer again for a salary of \$4,000,000 a year!" The yest of a few years, however, seems to have wiped the memory of this episode from his mind.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Don't try to carry all your religion in your Nobody can become rich by never giving

away anything. Purity in prison pays better dividends than sin in a palace It takes a fool a lifetime to find out what others see at a glance.

The pleasures of sin have a bright look, but their touch is death. The man who never praises his wife deserves to have a poor on It takes contact with others to make us

acquainted with ourselves. What some people call prudence is often what others call meanness. The devil shoots hard at the man who makes an honest tax return.

If God seems to be taking away a joy, it There is a good deal of public praying done that doesn't mean anything in heaven or on

It is better to go to bed hungry once in a while than to get up every morning head over heels in debt.

It is hard to find a preacher who does not think he can do most for the Lord where the pay is the highest.

De Lesseps Deserves Clemency. New York Sun.

We do not for an instant doubt that President Carnot will in this instance exercise the pardoning and commuting power vested in the French executive. There would be a monstrous incongruity in sending Ferdmand de Lesseps to jail at a time when men like Rouvier go free. Admit that Lesseps has done wrong. So did Columbus; but his sovereign could not support the sight of irons on the man who to Castile and Leon had given a new world. Neither will the French people bear the spectacle of a convict's garb upon the man who in the name of Franco achieved a tremendous conquest over nature and fulfilled the splendid dream that had naunted the imagination of Egyptian rulers

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only get big prices because they have to. Costs 'em money to get up your suit. We can do the work for less than half what they can. We make a hundred suits where they make one. If you've an idea that we can't fit you as well and as stylishly, investigate; ask your friends who are wearing our peerless clothing.

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